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J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.
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DS AND CUSTOMERS,
Public Generally.
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Silvester Smith, it will hence-
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J. J. BIGGS.
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ew Goods!
TEMBER, 1850.
Scott & White,
and Retail Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
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e to announce to our friends and
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D FANCY DRY GOODS,
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EBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.
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SE PAINTING.
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CALVIN J. ROGERS.
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BLAKE'S
Fire Proof Paint.
singular substance, in a few months
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Mail, protecting whatever is cov-
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Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steam-
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just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
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ENRY HARRISS,
R AND MATTRESS MAKER.
espectfully inform the Public, tha
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esses of all kinds—including the
SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS,
nd a perfect luxury, either in Sum-
Also,
UNGES, EASY CHAIRS,
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every style to order.
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THOMASTOWN LIME,
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THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1851. NO. 44.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4,50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Tarborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.
NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

	Rates	First 10 words,	Ea'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,		30 cts.	2
" " Richmond		32 "	3
" " Washington		44 "	2
" " Baltimore		54 "	3
" " Philadelphia		74 "	5
" " New York		84 "	6
" " Fayetteville		21 "	1
" " Cheraw		28 "	1
" " Charleston		50 "	3
" " Macon		97 "	5
" " Montgomery		116 "	6
" " Mobile		138 "	7
" " New Orleans		172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
Hours of business from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York ¼ per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelphia ½ " " "
" " " Baltimore ½ " " "

☞Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.

July 19th, 1850.

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.

No. 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order ta short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
December 2nd, 1850.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 98
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for travelling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Warrenton, N. C.

THE ninth Term of this School will commence on the 15th of January 1851 and terminate the first week in November.

Terms as follows, per session of five months:

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 00
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	23 00
Music on Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.

No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary, &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owners name in full.

A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.
Warrenton, January 1st, 1851. 5t—1

MUSIC STORE.

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice collection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandize, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS,

from the best manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordeons, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best Italian Strings. Persons wishing to purchase either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Book; in short, every thing in the Music department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 29th. 6t 1

Law School
AT
HILLSBORO' N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June, following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading Law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the Session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil, as well as lighten the labours of the teacher.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction will be ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

J. L. BAILEY,
F NASH.
Hillsboro', Dec. 31st, 1850. 1 2m

Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL.
Hillsborough, N C

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th day of January, 1851, in the building lately used by that institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men thoroughly for the Sophomore class in College, or when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be given to the moral department of the students, and if long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

Terms in the Classical and Mathematical department, $20; and in English $15 a session in advance.

ALEX. WILSON
RALPH H. GRAVES.
Hill-boro', Dec., 21st, 1850. 103

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the issue of a new certificate for 21 shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns, dec'd in the stead of one lost.

Application will also be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at the expiration of three months, for the issue of a new Certificate for 10 shares of the Stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns dec'd., in the stead of one lost.

E. B. BURNS, Ad'm'r.
Dec. 20th, 1850. 103

REMARKS OF
MR. ERWIN, OF BUNCOMBE,
ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION,
IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 1850.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not intend, when this discussion began, to say anything in regard to the proposed amendment to the Constitution. If the debate had been confined to its legitimate limits—the consideration of the *manner* of amending the constitution, whether by a convention or by Legislative enactment—I should have been satisfied to cast my vote in silence. But, sir, this has not been the case. Important questions of constitutional reform have been freely discussed by gentlemen on both sides of this House, for several days past—questions which, in my opinion, tho' connected with, do not necessarily arise out of, the proper consideration of the various projects now before the House. The great importance of some of these questions to my constituents and the people of that section of the State from which I come, makes it in my opinion incumbent upon myself and every Western man, to express his sentiments candidly and fearlessly upon them.

It is necessary in the outset, however, to the proper understanding of this whole matter, to go back a little into the past and trace the early history, the rise and progress of the free suffrage movement in this State; for that movement begot the present cry for further reform. Such an investigation, if fairly and impartially made, will help us marvellously to come to correct conclusions as to what ought to be done for the people and what ought to be done for certain politicians in this State. The future chronicler of this event might write its history some what after this fashion:

The Democratic party for a number of years had been in a hopeless minority in the State. They only ran a candidate for Governor to keep up their organization and the idea of electing him was never seriously entertained for a moment. After a long series of defeats no man could be found who would as others had done before him offer himself a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his party. The Democratic party was therefore about the year 1848 in a great strait for a candidate. No one offered his services and the list of martyrs had long since been exhausted. What was to be done? Defeat could be borne, for it had been borne with philosophic fortitude before—but now dissolution stared the great democratic party full in the face, and unless some new man or some new measure could be started to rescue them from the dangers which surrounded them, the people of North Carolina would soon know them no more forever. Just at this critical time, the Star of promise to the democratic party rose in the West, in the person of David S. Reid, of the county of Rockingham. He was willing to be the democratic party's candidate, *provided*, they would suffer him to bestride a certain hobby, which according to a prevailing rumor of the times was manufactured in part at that great national establishment—Washington City, which turns out annually so large a number of hobby horses for the use of politicians in the different States. This hobby was called Free Suffrage at first, but has since been nicknamed Equal Suffrage.

The success of the Democratic party depended upon some movement of this sort.—Mr. Reid's hopes were based on making Whig converts in the West. But his chances there were desperate, unless he could show the people in that section something as a set off, for the votes he had invariably given against them and their interests. His votes on the distribution of the school fund—on the Cherokee lands—on making new Counties in the West, all had to be met, and he was shrewd enough to select a means of defence which so tickled the popular palate in that quarter and in fact all over the State, that it finally secured his election as Governor.

This, I believe, is an impartial History of the origin of free suffrage in this State. It is the offspring of party—has been mixed up with party ever since its birth, and if any proof were needed that it is still an element of party, it may be found in the resolutions of the two party Conventions which assembled in this city, in June last, to nominate candidates for Governor—it may be found in the composition of the Committee to whom amendments to the constitution have been entrusted in this House. And here I would remark, that while I entertain the most profound respect for every member of that Committee and for yourself, Mr. Speaker, who appointed them, it is a little remarkable

that there should be no old party leader among them. It is a noticeable fact that there is no man upon that committee who by taking a false step could materially injure his party. No man who by going farther than his party wished to go, could carry with him Democrats enough to make his repudiation a very difficult matter.

I shall comenow after this little historical digression, to those important questions which have occupied the attention of this House for the last few days.

My idea of government, Mr. Speaker, is founded on that great principle contained in our Bill of Rights—that all political power is vested in, and derived from the people only. Another idea which I have of government is, that it is just as much a progressive science, as Chemistry, Astronomy or Natural Philosophy. That men adopting the experience and experiments of those who have preceded them, have just as much right to pull down vicious systems of government and reconstruct them on better and more liberal principles, as they have to reject what is exploded and add what is new to any other science. I believe that whatever the intellect of man has invented or devised, the intellect of man may develope and improve. That if a thing has no other claim to respect than its antiquity it should command no more respect than the rubbish of a fallen building, and should be removed and replaced by something new, something adapted to the spirit of the age. Taking these propositions to be true, I have not as some gentlemen seem to have done, looked into Blackstone or Pope for my theory of a true Republican system, any more than I have studied Chemistry, as it was taught in the days when men addled their brains and wasted their lives in a vain search after the philosopher's stone, or any more than I have gone back to the strange tales of the Kingdom of Cathary, or the marvellous stories of the El Dorado in the West, for correct notions of Geography.

I take things as I find them, and applying the test of the improvement and advancement of this age in the science of Government to their fundamental law, I am irresistibly led to the conclusion, that for a people pretending to live under a Republican Government, we have a Constitution to govern us which is a practical, bare-faced humbug, and which, in my opinion, calls loudly for a thorough and radical reformation. Look at it a moment. We set up a patch of fifty miserable barren acres of swamp or rocks to choose a Legislator and deny the same right to judgment, reason and education *minus* the swamp or rocks. We give Jackasses and Studhorses, grog shops and billiard tables a voice in the Senate, and deny the same right to the free white men of the State who fight her battles in time of war—whose virtue, intelligence and patriotism, give her character in time of peace.

We present the strange contradiction of living in what we call a *popular representative* government, when in fact the *people* of North Carolina are not *represented* at all in our State Government. The members of our House of Commons are apportioned according to Federal population, the members of the Senate according to taxation. So that negroes are represented in both branches of the Legislature, the white people only partially in one. The Governor is voted for by the body of the people, but he is destitute of power. So generous is property in this State of giving power to the people that it has even denied them the protection of the veto.

To remedy all these evils I am in favor of an unlimited Convention to be called on the Federal basis, wherein the people of the State, by their wisest and best men, may reform and revise their fundamental law If we are willing to trust the people in anything, this course cannot be objected to. But it is objected to here, and on what ground? Gentlemen of the Democratic party object that it may destroy the Federal Basis. Now, if this federal basis, (by which three fifths of the negroes of the State are represented here, destroying to that extent the proper weight of the white men of the State in the Legislature,) be so important, why does it not prevail in all the other Southern States? They are equally as much interested as we are in Slavery, and still many of them have no such feature in their Constitutions.—The arguments of the advocates of the Federal basis are first—that it exists in our representation in Congress, and therefore ought to be extended in its application to the distribution of political power in each of the Southern States. Second, that it is one of the Compromises of the Constitution of 1835, and is therefore inviolable and should remain intact. Let us examine these two positions.

The argument in favor of the federal basis proves too much for its advocates. They say that the right of representation in Congress, being acquired for the State by the possession of slaves, that those portions of the State where the negroes are *located* should have the benefit of the increased representation. The argument stops short of its legitimate conclusion. The negroes of the district do not belong equally to all the portions, or all the people of a district. If it is unjust then that the district should be deprived of this right of representation, it is equally as unjust that the individuals should be deprived of the political weight to which they are entitled from owning slaves. The non-slave owner, or the small slave owner, should, on this principle, have less weight than he who owns a large number of slaves. The argument cannot stop short of the position that every slave owner ought to exercise the right of suffrage directly as the master of his slaves—that is three votes in addition to his own for every five slaves. Any other distribution of power which admits any other constituency to a share of the slaveholder's property rights would be according to the argument of the gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Saunders,) and the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner,) not only unjust and unequal, but subversive of slave Institutions at the South.

But again, it does not follow because this rule of apportionment exists in the distribution by the Federal Constitution of power among the several States, that it should be followed *within* each of the Southern States. The federal rule of apportionment is the result of a contract made by a sovereign State with other sovereign States, many of which differ in every thing but an attachment to the same nationality. But the voters of the whole State of North Carolina, who by our bill of rights are supposed to be the sovereign constituency, but who are *not* so by our Constitution, are the equal owners of all the political or other rights which the State possesses, and are bound by no rules except such as obtain in their own State Constitution in the distribution of political power within the State; and there is no obligation upon them from the federal rule or from any other source, to establish any one particular basis more than another.

It is objected again that a change in the basis might weaken the South in the position which she ought to assume in the present crisis. I can refer with pride to the opinions and sentiments which prevail among the great mass of the people in that section of the State which insists upon a change in the basis, I can refer with pride to the course of public men in that section upon the dangerous question which now divides our common country, to dissipate any such unjust suspicion. But if there has been no such demonstration of public sentiment in that quarter, as I have just alluded to, still it seems to me that the protection of slave institutions is strongest when placed under the guardianship of the *whole people* of the State as jointly interested in the preservation of the political rights which it gives. By the white basis all the voters of a State participate in the advantages of the increased representation equally. By the federal basis that portion of a State which has least slaves loses a portion of its weight while the slave owning portion gains, and this by virtue of its superior wealth. The irregularity thus produced is likely to create heart-burnings, and to kindle jealousies between the slave-holding and non-slaveholding sections. Political inferiority imposed as a penalty for poverty, is not easily borne long, and that the practical operation of the federal basis results in this to the non-slaveholding sections of this State, is beyond a doubt.

Let us reflect also that the section of this State which has this badge of inferiority stamped upon it on account of its poverty, contains a majority of the voting population of the State and we need not the gift of prophecy to tell us that these circumstances may be so artfully improved by designing and ambitious men as possibly to lead to results more dangerous, not only to the East but to the whole State, than the calling of an unlimited Convention to amend the Constitution.

We are told, however, by the gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Rayner) that the Federal basis as it exists now, is a compromise between the East and West, a contract so sacred in its terms, and the manner of its making, that it cannot now without violating every principle of good faith be invaded. To this I would reply, that if the same rules are to obtain in the construction of this constitutional contract which regulate the construction of common legal instruments, I consider it no contract at all. According to my understanding of the law of contracts, no agreement made under duress is valid or binding. Now it is well known that the Convention of 1835 was the result of Western importunity persevered in for years. The West before that time suffered under heavy burthens imposed by the old Constitution, she desired a total change in that instrument but being completely in the power of the East, she had to accept such changes as the East dictated to her. The Western delegates came here and were bound by an oath only to ask for certain specified amendments in the Constitution. Like a strong man fettered in his sleep, the West was offered the alternative of a partial enlargement of her limbs or a continuance in bondage. She was forced to accept the former or languish for all time in abject slavery to the East and now the contract by which she got partially free is paraded here as an argument against her attempting to shake off her remaining shackles. The West feels bound by no such contract and will relieve herself from its oppression whenever her strength is sufficient and the opportunity favorable.

It has also been said here that we should acquiesce in the present basis of representation in the Senate because it carries out the great idea of the Revolution that taxation and representation should go together. Now, however, much this principle may be sanctified by time, and the event with which it is connected in our history, its application to the extent claimed by its advocates in this State is in my opinion not only an outrage upon a majority of the free white men of the State, but it is a total misconception or perversion of the principle itself. It is time that men who pay taxes ought as men to be represented, but it does not follow that the taxes themselves should be represented to the exclusion of the men. Taxation—the most complicated and difficult subject to which a statesman can turn his attention, may proceed upon a wrong and ruinous principle as it has done until within a few years past in this State. I therefore consider it the most dangerous and unjust basis upon which representation in a free Government can be fixed. I will not argue this proposition at length now, but shall content myself with showing that this very principle as applied in the appointment of Senators in our State Government, perpetrates a flagrant piece of injustice upon the people of the West and does not in fact result in having the people represented as they are taxed.

From a statement made out at the last session of the Legislature, showing the relative number of white and federal population, the number of white children and the taxes paid into the Treasury by the different Counties in the State, based upon the census of 1840 and the taxation of 1848, I make out the following statement.

The County of Martin, an Eastern County which has a Senator, has a white population of 4438. She paid into the Treasury $1010 tax. The Counties of Buncombe, Henderson and Yancey, Western Counties, have a Senator and have a white population of 19,107, and paid a tax of $1990. The County of Hertford an Eastern County, has a Senator and a white population of 3384, and paid a tax of $903; the County of Guilford a Western County, has a Senator and a white population of 15,891 and paid a tax of $1989.—The Counties of Surry and Ashe, Western Counties, have a Senator and a white population of 20,004 and paid a tax of $1956; the County of Onslow, an Eastern County, has a Senator and a white population of 4,675 and pays a tax of 1868.

Here then are three Senatorial districts in the West with five times the white population paying double the tax of three Senatorial districts in the East and still the Western districts have no more power in the Senate than those in the East.—This is called justice in North Carolina. These are some of the fruits of that Compromise which we are earnestly invoked not to touch, this is the result of a government, which the people of North Carolina believe is Republican and free.

I would close here, Mr. Speaker, but before I sit down, I desire to notice an authority which the gentleman from Wake, (Gen. Saunders) read to the House the other day in support of the proposition to elect judges by the people. The name of Thomas Jefferson has been brought forward to sanction that measure. Would to God, gentlemen who are so ready to read and adopt his opinions on some subjects would follow him in all things; there would be little difficulty then in calling an unlimited Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

The passages which the gentleman read from Mr. Jefferson's letter to John Taylor, (Jefferson's Works, Vol. IV, p. 275,) give the sanction of his great name to the election of Judges by the people, and to Free Suffrage, but they go further; they support me in my doctrine of the White Basis. Mr. Jefferson after enumerating some other defects in the Constitution of Virginia, which he thought ought to be remedied, says: "And add also that half of our brethren who *fight and pay taxes*, are excluded like Helots from the *right of* REPRESENTATION, as if Society were instituted for the *soil*, and not for the *men inhabiting it*; or one half of these could dispose of the rights and the will of the other half without their consent."—Now I submit, if this is not a fair statement of the grievances under which more than one half of our brethren suffer. Are not more than one half of the people of North Carolina excluded like Helots from the right of representation? Mr. Jefferson thought this wrong, and if the Democratic party really entertain the respect for his opinions which they pretend to, they will ponder well the views of Republican Government, contained in his letter from which I have just read, and desist from their present effort to perpetuate the most Anti-Republican feature in our Constitution—the present basis of Representation in this House and the Senate. That this is an anti-republican feature, if we measure true republicanism by Mr. Jefferson's standard, cannot be denied; why it exists in our Constitution, can also be satisfactorily accounted for in his words. He says in another part of his letter: "If then the *control* of the *people* over the organs of their government, be the measure of its Republicanism, and I confess *I know no other measure*, it must be agreed that our governments have much less of republicanism than ought to have been expected; in other words that the people have less regular control over their agents than their rights and their interests require. And this I ascribe not to any want of Republican dispositions in those who formed these Constitutions, but to a submission of true principle to European authorities, and to speculators on government."

Now the *controlling* influence of the people is not known in our State Government. The influence of property is paramount both in the Senate and House of Commons. So, according to Mr Jefferson, we have much less republicanism in our Constitution than ought to have been expected in this age of democratic progress. If there were no historical evidence of the fact, our Constitution contains intrinsic evidence to show that in its formation there was a total submission of true democratic principle to European authority. Why then, should the disciples of Mr. Jefferson oppose a change which he has furnished so many arguments for in this letter? But again, Mr. Jefferson says: "We may say, with truth and meaning, that governments are more or less republican, as they have more or less of the element of popular election and CONTROL in their composition, and believing as I do, I am a friend to that composition of government which has in it the most of this ingredient." Now why cannot my democratic friends go with Mr. Jefferson for engrafting, as much as possible, of the element of *popular control* into our government? Why confine all their efforts to increasing the element of popular election in our government to the exclusion of that more important ingredient of true republicanism, popular representation. It is amusing to observe the difference between the reputed father of modern democracy and his wayward children in North Carolina. He insisted, with all the force of his mighty intellect, on the great doctrine of popular representation, and said very little about the right of suffrage. But the democrats of the present generation in North Carolina, by magnifying free suffrage into an undue and unnatural importance, have reversed the order of things, and attempt to gull the people with an empty shadow, signifying nothing—increasing it is true popular privileges, but adding not a feather to the political weight of the people in the State Government.

Mr Speaker, if I were in the position of gentlemen from the East, I should desise an open Convention as speedily as possible, to settle these constitution l questions, for I tell gentlemen, that the more this movement is opposed, the stronger it will grow. What the people demand now, is a thorough revision of their Constitution, and they *will have it*. Gentlemen had better, therefore, compromise this matter now, while they can, than to exasperate the excitement already beginning to prevail in some sections of the State by further opposition, until the people exact from them full and complete justice.

The true friends of Constitutional reform, those who desire a thorough change in our organic law to be made by the people in Convention assembled, rather than by petty politicians in the Legislature, must succeed, if they will only persevere in the work they have begun. It may be five, or it may be ten years before this great work is accomplished, but I honestly believe that a majority of the members of this House will witness its triumph. "Truth, peradventure by force, may for a time be trodden *down*, but never by any means, whatsoever, can it be trodden *out*."

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 9th.

YESTERDAY

In the Senate, the debate on the Slavery subject was farther continued by Mr. BYNUM, in a strong and searching argument in opposition to the doctrine of "Constitutional Secession," and by Messrs. WASHINGTON and CAMERON, on the same side. We shall have the pleasure shortly of laying Mr. Washington's highly able and pertinent remarks before our readers.

We have no room, this morning, for any other notice of the action of the Senate, than to invite attention to the report of proceedings in another column.

In the House of Commons, Mr. RAYNER resumed and concluded his argument, in reply to Messrs. Avery and Saunders, in opposition to the doctrine of Secession and in the enforcement of the series of Resolutions introduced by himself, and formerly published in this paper. This effort of Mr Rayner has added new laurels to his fame as a powerful and accomplished debater. It bore in every part, the impress of his strong mind, and portions of it, particularly his peroration, were received with loud applause among the members and in the lobbies. Mr. R. will write out his remarks for publication. Whatever difference of opinion may prevail as to his positions, no man can withhold an admiration of the fearlessness and force with which he avows his sentiments.

THE PORT OF BEAUFORT.

A friend at Beaufort has kindly sent us the "Sketch of Beaufort Harbor," by Lieutenant Maffit, of the Coast Survey, and a map of Core Sound, by Colonel Kearny, of the Topographical Engineers. We have been much interested in their examination, viewed with reference to the magnificent project, contemplated in the Resolutions recently introduced by Mr. WOODFIN, and so ably enforced by himself and other Senators.

We have always been of opinion that Beaufort, with proper improvements, would open for the trade of a large part of North Carolina, perhaps the best Atlantic harbor south of the Chesapeake. The deepening and widening of Core Sound, (some 38 miles in length,) would afford a safe and easy navigation for a large class of vessels, and connect the trade of the Pamlico and Albemarle, and their tributaries, the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, &c., with Beaufort.—That port (says one of the Reports on the subject,) has a depth of nearly, if not at least, 23 feet at high tide; and Old Topsail Inlet, distant not quite 3 miles, thro' which is the opening to the Ocean, has a depth of about 15½ at low, and 21½ feet at high tides. The importance of an extension of the Central Road, east to Beaufort, and such improvements in Core Sound as will connect that port with the trade of the Pamlico and Albemarle, will be readily perceived, therefore, at a single glance.

The latter is peculiarly a work for the General Government, and has been repeatedly pressed, but in vain, upon the consideration of Congress. We are glad to see that Mr. Arendell, the Senator from Carteret and Jones, has introduced a series of Resolutions in our State Senate, declaring the importance of Core Sound to the State and the United States, and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use every exertion to have its channel properly improved. We hope that these Resolutions will pass. They form part, if carried out, of that system which, (while this particular project will be of immense importance to the General Government, in case of war and in the receipt of customs,) is to build up the State of North Corolina, and render her prosperous and independent. At present, it is well known, that, because of the great difficulty of getting directly to sea from the northern ports of the State, much produce—nay, the most of it—finds its way to market through the commercial cities of Virginia.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Fathers of the Desert, or an Account of the Origin and Practice of Monkery among Heathen Nations—its passage into the Church, and some wonderful stories of the Fathers concerning the Primitive Monks and Hermits; by Henry Ruffner, D. D., late President of Washington College, Va.—The first thing perhaps that will strike any one in reading this book, is the immense learning which it displays, and the labor which must have been undergone in ransacking the almost forgotten repositories of Monkish lore; in fact, we are almost choked by the dust and cobwebs of half a dozen centuries, which the author of these two volumes must have knocked down in compiling them, for they are in the main composed of translations of "wonderful stories" from the Fathers, and wonderful indeed some of them are. There are so many things in this book, which are calculated to call a blush into the cheek of any who call themselves modest, that although we do not pretend to any extraordinary degree of that quality, yet we are almost ashamed to confess, that we gave them the careful perusal that we did. We cannot see the use there was in raking through the *Magnum Cloacum* of all antiquity, merely for the purpose of exposing the weakness, the wickedness, and the filthiness of those who have gone before us in this world. It seems too much like the conduct of Ham, who, when he saw his old father a little "overtaken," made a mock of him; would it not have been better to have copied the example of Shem and Japhet, who, walking backwards, cast a mantle over Noah, hiding him and his frailties from the gaze of the passers by? These books could not not have been intended for general readers, or at least, ought not to have been; but nevertheless, we find so many things that are striking, and though as old as the Hills, entirely new to us, that for their sake, we are almost tempted to say, the book may be sealed. Take for instance, this scrap from St. Cyprian's admonitions to the Holy Virgins; in his day the special jewels and pets of Holy Mother Church:

"They delighted especially in gay colored clothes, against which he argues, that God did not make scarlet and purple sheep, nor did he set precious stones in gold, nor string pearls together for necklaces. He says the fallen angels taught these arts, and taught women also, to paint their cheeks, &c. Dare any one, (he asks,) change that which God made. They lay impious hands upon God's work, who undertake to reform and transfigure it, not knowing that what is naturally produced, is God's work, but whatsoever is changed, is of the devil. Are you not afraid, that when you rise from the dead, your Maker will not know you? and that he will shut you out of Heaven with this strong rebuke: You are none of my work, you have not my image!—you have stained your skin with falsifying drugs—your hair is aduterated with dye—your face is disguised with falsehood—*your figure is transformed!*"

And here our author puts in the note: "From this it would seem, that like our modern ladies of fashion, they endeavored to improve, by artificial stuffing and padding, the form which God had given them." It is indeed, a striking description of our present "ladies of fashion," and shows the identity of female human nature in all ages and all times.

We might, were we not deterred by the fear of disgusting the respectable order of the prudes and the squeamish, give some of the wonderful stories of the old Monks, who seem to have thought that outward filth and inward purity proceeded together in direct proportion; and as the vermin multiplied in their unshorn hair and beard, and the filth of fifty years accumulated upon their persons, so did their odour of sanctity increase; and so it certainly did in *strength* if not in *sweetness*. If any one wishes to read such things, he can get the books at TURNER'S North Carolina Bookstore.

☞ Mr. JULIAN asked leave, in the House of Representatives on Monday, to present a memorial of the yearly meeting of the religious society of Anti-slavery Friends in Indiana against slavery generally, and the Fugitive Slave act in particular. He desired it to be refered to a committee, with instructions to report a bill for the repeal of that law. The House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose indicated—yeas 68, nays 119. The bill for the establishment of a Board of Claims was made the special order of the day for the 22nd of January.

☞ A correspondent of the Charleston Courier commenting upon the political calm at Washington during Christmas week, says that "Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and other sober dignitaries, have been observed buying toys to please the children."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1851.

Mr. Mangum has to-day strongly vindicated the removal of Gen. Lane as Governor of Oregon Territory, by Gen. Taylor, on the ground that General Taylor owed it to his self-respect to remove a man who had arraigned his personal honor.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.

Our Legislature has commenced its session. After 22 ballotings, Watkins, whig, was elected chief clerk; W. Houston, anti-Benton, secretary; R. B. Jackson, anti-Benton, door-keeper; W. B. McCracken, anti-Benton, assistant clerk.

Gen. Jackson has a hard hit at "*Virginia Abstractions*" in one of his letters to Mr. Blair. That ever the 'last of the Romans should give' so 'unking" a "cut." And thou, too, Brutus!

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8th.

Mr. Shepard presented a memorial in favor of Josiah Watson. Read and referred.

Mr. Cameron, a memorial in favor of Malcolm Gillis, of Cumberland county. Read and referred.

A bill to authorize Israel Brooks, late Sheriff of Hyde county, to collect the arears of taxes due him. Referred.

Mr. Pender moved that the memorial remonstrating against the selling of spirituous liquors to free persons of color, be taken up and sent to the House—agreed to.

The Senate proceeded to consider sundry engrossed bills and resolutions, which were transmited from the House, by message on yesterday.

The bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike company, passed in 1846–'47, was read 2d time and passed.

The bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act passed in 1833, entitled an act to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh R R. Company, was read 3d time and passed.

The bill to repeal a part of the act of 1848-'49 imposing a tax on the income of Vessels was taken up and laid on the table.

The bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Kinston was taken up, amended and read 2nd time.

The following bills and resolutions were severally read 3d time and ordered to be engrossed:

A bill for the relief of B. M. Selby; a bill to extend the authority of the Commissioners of the town of Plymouth. A resolution in favor of P. B. Williams.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the bill to emancipate Elias Council was taken up, read 3d time and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Pender the bill to repeal a part of the act of 1848–'49, imposing a tax on the income of Vessels, was taken, up read 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

The resolutions on the subject of slavery were then taken up, the Senate resolving itself into a Committee of the whole. Mr. Bynum addressed the committee at length.

3 o'CLOCK.

The following Resolutions were reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate—the resolutions introduced by Mr. Speaker Edwards:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina is deeply devoted to the Union of the States, and will to the utmost endeavor to preserve and perpetuate it, so long as the Union itself shall secure the great and beneficent purposes for which it was formed.

Resolved, That while we do not approve of all the provisions of the compromise by Congress, called the adjustment, still, from a fraternal spirit of forbearance towards our brethren in the non-slave-holding States, and a sincere and heartfelt attachment to the Union, we are willing to acquiesce in said compromise—*honestly* and *faithfully* carried out.

Resolved, That while we are disposed to accept the said compromise as the *work* of *peace*, we deem it a sacred duty to warn the people of the free States against any further encroachments upon our rights, and to declare explicity, that in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina *would* and *ought* to regard as entirely inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union, the *abolition* of slavery in the District of Columbia by Congress *without the consent* of the slave holding States, and incompatible with their safety and interests; *or any act of Congress*, prohibiting the citizens of one slave holding State from removing their slaves to any other slave-holding State, or a refusal by Congress to admit into the Union as a State any Territory belonging to the United States on account of the existence of domestic slavery within its limits; or any act applying the dangerous and mischievous principle of the *Wilmot Proviso* to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or *any act* which repeals the recent act for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, or so modifies the same as essentially to impair its efficiency and usefulness.

Resolved, That whenever any one of the contingencies mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions shall have arisen, the Governor of this State be, and is hereby required to convene the General Assembly, at such time as he, in his wisdom, shall deem fit, in order to take into consideration the solemn duties which we owe to ourselves as freemen, and our then existing relations with the Federal Government.

Mr. Shepard moved as an amendment the Resolutions reported by the minority of the Committee on Slavery. A division was called for, and the first Resolution passed by a vote of 26 to 19—[a strict party vote, except that Messrs. Pender and Shepard voted with the majority.]

The Resolution adopted reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them, on the other, a strict fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the General Government.

The 2nd Resolution, affirming the right of Secession, was rejected by a vote of 31 to 16!

The Resolutions reported from the Committee, as amended by the addition of the above Resolution, were adopted by a vote of 26 to 19.

[The ayes and noes shall appear to-morrow.]

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time and passed, viz: a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Elizabeth City in the county of Pasquotank; a Bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate Jonathans Creek and Tennessee Turnpike Company passed at the session of 1846-'7 which was amended by the act of 1848-'9; a Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company; a Bill to amend an act of the session of 1848-'9, entitled an act more effectually to prevent selling or giving away spirituous liquors at or near places of public worship; a bill to incorporate the Ashville Division, No. 15, Sons of Temperance; a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company; a Bill to re-charter the Merchants Bank of Newbern; a bill to amend an act passed at the General Assembly of 1848-'8, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Asheville; a resolution in favor of Joseph Stanny and others; a bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Washington; a bill to incorporate the Bertie Manufacturing Company in the County of Bertie; a bill to authorize the citizens of the town of Clinton to appoint Commissioners for said town; a bill to incorporate Nashville Guards; a bill to establish Rock Spring Camp Ground in the County of Lincoln, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof; a bill to incorporate the trustees of Clinton Academy in the County of Lenoir; a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Company; a bill to incorporate the town of Hamilton in the County of Martin; a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Long Creek Academy in the County of New Hanover; a bill to incorporate the Weldon Manufacturing Company; a bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1846-'7, entitled an act for the better regulation of the town of Nashville; a bill to improve the State Road from Wilkesboro', in the County of Wilkes, by the way of Jefferson, to the Tennessee line, and a bill to repeal an act of 1848-'9, entitled an act to amend the charter of the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting a resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 16th day of January.

Mr. R. M. Saunders did not believe that the business could be completed by the 16th, but he would vote for the resolution; and when it is found to be necessary, let the Senate come and ask us to extend the time.

Mr. S. P. Hill moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which motion prevailed—ayes 62, noes 32.

Mr. Ruffin presented a bill to incorporate No. 129, Dan River Lodge, in the town of Madison; which passed its first reading, and was referred.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, the House took up the resolutions in relation to Nag's Head; and they were read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the House went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Jones in the chair, and took up

THE SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Rayner continued his remarks, in an argument of great force, to show that the ground taken in the resolutions offered by him, was the true ground for the South to occupy, and in opposition to the doctrine of secession; but before he had concluded, he gave way for the purpose, and

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Foster, of Davidson, presented a bill to amend the act of 1838–'9, incorporating the Washington Mining Company; which passed its 1st reading.

On motion of Mr. Love, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into the election of Trustees of the University to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Jerkins presented a bill to regulate the exchange of Notes between the several Banks of this State. Passed 1st reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Brogden, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the memorial of Samuel P. Tipton, reported a resolution in favor of said Tipton, directing the Public Treasurer to pay him $113, the amount advanced by him to erect a monument over 13 deceased North Carolina Volunteers in Mexico; which passed its first reading and the rules being suspended, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Avery moved to postpone the special order, viz: the bill to amend the Constitution—the free suffrage bill—until to-morrow at 4 o'clock; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Jones, of Orange, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of

THE SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Rayner continued his remarks in opposition to the doctrine of secession, and concluded about 6 o'clock with an eloquent peroration, which elicited frequent applause from the House.

When he had concluded, Mr. Erwin moved that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again; which was agreed to.

Mr. R. M. Saunders presented a communication from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of inquiry in relation to the debtors for Cherokee lands.

Mr. Avery moved that the resolution of inquiry be reconsidered; and the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion, the House adjourned.

MARRIED.

In the vicinity of Fayettevillo, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Henry G. Hall to Miss Emily B., daughter of Dr. Benjamin Robinson.

F. MORRIS & CO.,
Managers of Lotteries.

PURCELL has the pleasure of presenting to his correspondents the following brilliant schemes for January, under the management of F. Morris & Co. sole contractors and managers.

All schemes of the Maryland Lotteries are examined and approved by the State Commissioners, and all drawings conducted under their personal superintendance.

Bonds to a heavy amount are deposited with the State Commissioners to secure the payment of all prizes

The many splendid prizes which have been sold and paid at sight by PURCELL in the last five years, has given his tickets a decided preference over all others. There is no scarcity of large prizes at his office, and to secure them it is only necessary to address orders to F. MORRIS & CO., Managers, or to C. W. PURCELL.
Richmond, Va.

Grand Schemes for January.
$55,366, 40 of $5000.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class C, to be drawn on Saturday January 11th, 1851. 79 numbers, 12 drawn,

	CAPITALS.		
1 of	$55,366	179 of	600
40 of	5 000	lowest 3 No. prize	

Tickets $15 Halves 7,50, Quarters 3,75.

$35 000, $15.000.

Susquehanna Lottery, Class 7, to be drawn on Wednesday, January 15th, 78 Numbers and 16 drawn.

	CAPITALS.		
1 of	$35,000	1 of	3,609
1 of	15,000	20 of	1,000
1 of	7,500	20 of	005

Tickets $10, Halves 5. Quarters $2,50.

☞ Orders for Tickets in any of the Maryland Lotteries will meet the most prompt and confidential attention, if addressed to F. MORRIS & CO., Managers, or to C. W. PURCELL,
Richmond, Va.
December 27th, 1850. 104

FRESH ARRIVALS
SEMI-WEEKLY.

HARDING & CO. will receive new goods twice a week during the entire season, direct from the Manufactory. By this arrangement, purchasers will always find something new and attractive by examining their Stock. As for Bargains, Gents, you cant begin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and examine yourselves
Under the Telegraph Office,
Fayetteville street.
Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850 92

Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid, OrGastric Juice.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, December 27th, 1850. 104

DIARY AND DAILY
Pocket Remembrance, for 1850.

FOR the use of Private Families and Persons of business; containing an Almanac and Banking Table, Counting House Almanac, and a Blank space for memorandums, for every day in the year.
For Sale at the
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh Nov. 12th, 1850.

NEW NOVEL!
DAVID COPPERFIELD
COMPLETE, BY
CHARLES DICKENS,
With Illustrations, just received and for sale by POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Dec 24. 104

Oxford Female Academy.

THE regular exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 12th day of January next.

Terms per Session of 5 months:

Board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c	$45 00
Tuition in the English Branches,	15 00
Latin or French, extra,	5 00
Music on Piano with use of instrument,	20 00

SAM'L L. VENABLE,
Principal.
Oxford, Dec. 16, 1850. 102—w4w

HARDING & CO. have just received and opened a new lot of fine Over Coats and Coats.

ALSO,
Fine Fancy Silk Cravats, beautiful Party Vests, &c.
December 17th, 1850. 102

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the "Brick Shoals Manufacturing Company" in the county of Surry.
November 25th, 1850. w2w

J. KANE'S
RESTAURANT.

IS open for the season; and everything furnished in such establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

FRESH SUPERIOR OYSTERS
RECEIVED DAILY.

My Restaurant is on the Corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, in the vicinity of the Court House, Yarbro's and Lawrence's Hotels.
P. S. There is a BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Establishment.
Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94 ltf

PERFUMED MATCHES.

OF Superior quality, just received by
P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO.

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh Sept. 21st, 1850. 76

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office. Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees,-just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER's CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
And the best Imported Cigars,
MAY BE FOUND AT
HENRY KEIM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 21th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,
3 doors above Bank, PETERSBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR
Ready Made Clothing,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S
UNDER DRESS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CRAVATS, STOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, December 3rd, 1850. 97

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILK VESTS.

3 Doz. of decidedly the prettiest styles in market At HARDING & CO'S.

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept. 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cabebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov, 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of all the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

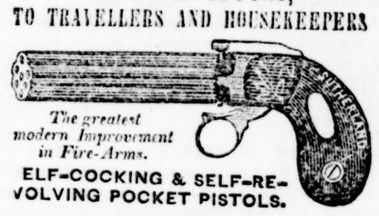
Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,
TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS



The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,** are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Pleasant Grove Academy,

CRAVEN COUNTY,
North Carolina.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory schools The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the Subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas Person, Mrs Elizabeth Branch and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 4tw 99

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued from this Office

November 26th, 1850.

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.

2 Hhds.	Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,	
5 bbls	do do N. O.	do
6 do	Crushed	do
5 do	Clarified	do
4 do	Pulverized	do
1 Package	best Loaf	do

Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c.

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attteation of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand. Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
With a general assortment of

Dry Goods,	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambries and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 th).1850. 4t 96

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☞ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 89

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,
And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46t

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of aur assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

HOUSE PAINTING.

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY, well known as an excellent and skilful

House Painter,

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake.

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec, 21st, 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S
Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone,* forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal to it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either. For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steamboat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec. 3rd, 1850. 97

J. HENRY HARRISS,

UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER.

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter, Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,

&c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c

Raleigh, Nov. 5· 1850. 89 tf

A LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REG
SEATON GA
EDITOR AND PROP

THE SEMI-WEEKLY R
Is issued on Wednesdays and
per annum in advance: $4.50 if
six months; and $5 if not paid u
of the year.

THE WEEKLY REG
Is issued every Wednesday
within four months; otherwise $

BUSINESS DIRE
RALEIGH POST
MAIL ARRANGEM
Northern Mail—By Rail R
1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m
Southern—Two-horse stage,
m., closes at 12 m.
Greensborough—Four-horse
day, Wednesday and Saturday
closes Sunday, Wednesday an
Newbern—Four-horse stage,
Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., a
Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.
Tarborough—Two-horse sta
Wednesday and Friday at 10 p.
day, Wednesday and Saturday
Pittsborough—Two-horse sta
and Thursday at 7 p. m., an
and Tuesday at 9 p. m.
Roxborough—One-horse mai
9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p
Holly Springs—Horse Mai
4 p. m., and closes Thursday a
Letters should be in the Offi
before the time of closing.
The Office will be open every
day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until
On Sunday, it will be open fr
and one hour directly after th
Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH
UP STAIRS
SMITH'S BUIL
FAYETTEVILLE
Open from 7 A. M. to
NO ADMITTANCE WITH

Rates	First 10 wo
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.
" " Richmond	32 "
" " Washington	44 "
" " Baltimore	54 "
" " Philadelphia	74 "
" " New York	84 "
" " Fayetteville	21 "
" " Cheraw	28 "
" " Charleston	50 "
" " Macon	97 "
" " Montgomery	116 "
" " Mobile	138 "
" " New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this and
munication in proportion to dist

OF THE NORTH
Mutual Insurance
RALEIGH
Second Floor, Smith's Block,
Office.

OF THE NORTH
Mutual Life Insuran
RALEIGH
Opposite the Post Office—
Hall.

BANK OF CA
DISCOUNT DAY.
Board Meets at 11
BANKING HOURS F
W. H. JONES,
F. C. HILL, Te
Exchange, Baltimore, Phila
1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carolina
the denomination of $5 and up

BANK OF THE
OFFICERS OF
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, T
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeepe
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
Hours of business from 10
DISCOUNT DAY, W
Board of Directors me
BANK RATES FOR SELL
Sight Checks on New York
" " " Philadelphia
" " " Baltimore
Notes of the South Carolina
received.

J. D. WILL
FORWARDING AND
MERCHA
FAYETTEV
NORTH CARO
July 19 h, 1850.